WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 27, 1866.

The District Convention.

We were gratified at the very general attendance at the District Convention held in Goldsboro' on Wednesday last. With the exception of Pitt, Jones and Onslow, all the counties were represented. The utmost harmony and good feeling President Davis, and on oath acknowledges his prevailed. We witnessed gentlemen, belonging to ability, though it be a difficult matter, to pack all the parties which have for many years past divided the people of our State, sitting together in a political meeting, for the first time in their lives, moved by a common sentiment of a hearty and honest desire to restore the Federal Union to its former prosperity upon honorable and Constitutional grounds, and united in a unanimous approval of the Federal Administration.

With little or no important diversity of opinion, the proceedings of the Convention were not characterized by the discussions usually attendant upon such assemblages. The selection of delegates was made at the unanimous suggestion of a committee representing each county, and received the ap- the dirty work of unscrupulous partizans, that we proval of the Convention without division upon a are not surprised if he is willing to add to his

delegates chosen. Judge Manly and Mr. Wright are known throughout the State as gentlemen of eminence, ability, mature judgment and wise and discreet friends of North Carolina and of the Unthe people of the District will, with great unanimity, endorse the action of their delegates in these harbor such an outrage are callous to the natural appointments. The Convention manifested their earnest desire to secure the services of these gen- tempt to hide their infamy from the public. tlemen at Philadelphia by almost a unanimous refusal to appoint alternate delegates, upon the ground that such action might furnish a possible excuse for the non-acceptance of one or both of gentlemen already elected. So that now, should either or both of the delerefuse to accept their appointment, only partially District would be represented or entirely unrepresented, as no authority is vested in any one to fill a vacancy, and the time is entirely too short for the meeting of another Convention, if it was not otherwise im practicable.

The Hon. George Howard, of Edgecombe, was named as the choice of the Convention for one of the refined cruelties practised towards the distin- to require. Such goods were in no correct sense import- Bismarkian policy, and no less earnest desire to merce. The nominations take place to-day. A the delegates for the State at large, to be selected by the district delegates on the 10th of August sion upon the public mind, but after the revela- States, did not, and could not, change the character of the next, at Raleigh, to which meeting our delegates tion made in the official document of Congress, in were requested to attend. We know, from the high estimation in which Judge Howard is held by the cager pliantness of their man, if Jefferson Davis two delegates selected from this district, that it is condemned to be hanged- if he be convicted would hardly require a request on the part of the by a jury packed by Underwood-the world will Convention to have secured for him their hearty not hold the Government of the United States

The Gubernatorial Canvass Gen. Rausom.

We publish elsewhere the letter of Gen. M. W Ransom declining to be a candidate for Governor. The letter in its tone and sentiments is character istic of its distinguished author. But few men in the State, either as a citizen or soldier, has such a strong hold on the affections of the people of North Carolina as General Ransom. Even the papers, which have approvingly published the e traordinary speech of the Hon. Thomas Settle denouncing those who adhered to the Confederat cause after he abandoned it, as murderers, had no word of bitterness, or even of ill favor, to utter against him or his claims to the high office for which his friends were urging him, during the time his name has been before the public in th attitude of a probable candidate.

Gen. Ransom's entire connection with the Southern movement, from the time he served this State as a Commissioner, in connection with the Hon. D. L. Swam and Colonel John L. Bridgers, to the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, Ala., until he surrendered his gallant brigade at Appomatox Court House, i one that reflects credit alike upon himself and hi native State. . He is equally meritorious as a civilian. An able lawyer, and a finished scholar, he is particularly distinguished as one of the most brilliant orators in the State.

The people of North Carolina fully appreciate the good judgment and patriotic feelings which influence him at this time in declining the use of his name as a candidate for Governor. They will agree with him as to the impropriety of dividing our people by a heated political canvass, and the injury that might be caused thereby. The call which has been made upon General Ransom has been of the most flattering character, and the unselfishness and candor which marks his declination, gives the very best evidence of his fitness to fill acceptably and honorably the position to which he has been so highly recommended.

The Crops.

During our recent visit to Goldsboro', we met gentlemen from various portions of this Congressversations in reference to the condition and prospects of the crops. Our Edgecombe, Wilson and of the prospect for a good crop. In these counties, rather less complaint in reference to the freed- as it is dark. men. In Edgecombe, so far as we could learn, the prospect throughout the whole county was better than in the others, though our Craven friends were not disposed to regard their's second to any. In Greene, we learn, that a few editorial remarks in relation thereto. Presecond to any. In Greene, we learn, that a few editorial remarks in relation thereto. Fresician, will be acknowledged to have treated the disease
there had been too much rain for cotton, causing paring to leave our post for a day or so, we were in a manner which would have reflected credit upon phythe weed to grow so rapidly that it had not branched sufficiently. In that county, however, especially in the uplands, the corn was very fine. In Lenoir the crops were promising, and the rains to that assumed by the Committee on Banks and of the last few days being much needed, were most timely, and will do much to forward the crops. We heard more complaint from Carteret quered country, as contra-distinguished from its than from any other quarter, especially on and Constitution, is discontinued, as was attempted to near the Sound, where they had suffered exceedingly from the drouth. The gentlemen from that force after the conquest and until the new governsection spoke gloomily of their corn prospects.

There seemed to be much diversity of opinion But that the Constitution of a country, being a in Wayne, many contending that from the long part of the Government, cannot continue after the continuance of the dry and hot weather, that the crops could not now be benefitted by a change. while others thought the recent rains would bring them up to a good standard. Our own limited observation went to confirm the opinions of the latter. While the cotton was small, the stand was quite good, and the weed looked green and heal thy. From Duplin we did not receive as encourmore complaints in reference to the want of industry on the part of freedmen, than from other portions of the district.

We sincerely trust that the rains which we have been blessed with in the last few days will do much to restore the crops in this county. The corn especially has suffered greatly from drouth, and while the rains may be too late to benefit the early crops, we think they must have been very opportune for the later ones.

Were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Russell stated that he was not, properly, authorized to act as a delegate, having the market well supplied with every description of vegetables, fish, &c., is highly commendation on the part of France, that she will wind up description of were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Russell stated that he was not, properly, authorized to act as a delegate, having the narket well supplied with every description of vegetables, fish, &c., is highly commendation on the part of France, that she will wind up with Prussia in so pacific a manner as many are tendence were invited to take seats as delegates.

Upon a call of the Convention it was found that the following counties were represented? Anson, Montgomery, as shown by our own farmers, and let politics alone, we would have no fears for the prosperity of the nation.

Ex-P . 1 Judge Underwood. The teatmony submitted before the Reconstruc tion Committee has been published in a large volume by order of Congress, and he who has the patience and courage to wade through it will make

many singular and interesting discoveries. The Philadelphia Age gives the following ex tract from the testimony of John C. Underwood who has become notorious as the Judge who packed one jury in order to find a true bill against ex

another in order to convict him: Q. Could either Jefferson Davis or Robert E. Lee onvicted of treason in Virginia?

A. Oh, no! unless you had a packed jury Q. Could you manage to pack a jury there? A. I think it would be very difficult, but it could be done could pack a jury to convict him. When we consider that one of the illustrious

gentlemen named has already had a bill of indictment for treason found against him before this Judge, and in a few months must appear before him for his life under this finding, the disclosures here made will appal the christian world. Judge Underwood has so frequently disgraced the judicial ermine, and lent himself a willing tool to do black record the terrible crime which he unhesi-It is useless for us to add our approval of the tatingly deposes as to his ability to perform. Nor are we surprised that a party, that has so frequently and so publicly steeped itself in iniquity, in order to continue its lease upon power, would conceive the purpose of trying ex-Presiion. They have neither held political positions dent Davis by a packed jury, and we appreciate of importance, but are distinguished as members the indifference to infamy, which these men exof the bar of this State. We are confident that hibit in thus publishing their murderous idea to the world in an official document. Men who could

> Their selection of Underwood as the willing tool of their diabolical plan was happily conceived, and we have no doubt he will make good his iniquitous boast. The man who would sell himself for pelf, and not only prove recreant to his section, but wilfully abuse and slander his peo- States over the territory was suspended, and the laws of ple and State for the applause of the Radicals and the success of their political schemes, would profane the temples of justice and prostitute his high ish government, and were bound by such laws, and such judicial position at their behests.

promptings of less hardened criminals who at-

We have long felt that it was time that the Government should end this judicial farce and put a stop to this serious mockery of the forms of a trial. The terrible disclosures made by Dr. Craven of guished State prisoner has made a deep impresrelation to the purposes of the Radicals, and the guiltless of the murder.

A Prophecy.

Daniel Webster, in a public speech delivered at Faneuil Hall, on the 7th of March 1850, made use of the following words

If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at denance, make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallability and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it in blood.

A statesman never displayed more political sagacity than is here exhibited, nor was a prophecy ever more truly verified. The Constitution has would hardly be recognized by its authors as the great chart they left by which to steer the ship of at defiance, but the requirements of law and decency have been set aside; laws have been made without regard to the Constitution or the welfare of the country, but to suit the purposes of a corrupt party, and which are a disgrace to the Government; violent hands have been laid on those who differ with them, and have and still are subjecting them to long and illegal imprisonment; and were it not for the interposition of the President, throughout the South, bloody executioners would satiate the appetite of "infernal fanatics" with the lives of the best of our people; the country is bankrupt, and an impoverished people, without a voice in the Government, are ground down by the frequent and gnormous demands of the taxgatherer; they have not only deluged the country in blood, but before old wounds are healed, they E. Kerr, of Rowan, as alternates. threaten to inaugurate a more direful struggle

Never, in the history of a Government, has a political party written such a black record. Its entire legislation is characterized by such want of constitutionality and a hostility to the best interests of the Government, that the veto of the President has been evoked to a most unusual degree. Personal honor has not only been prostituted to the District. party purposes, but by the disfranchisement of the better portion of the people of Tennessee, a great State has sold its manhood and sacrificed its honor upon the altar of political degredation, try's Capitol.

The tendency of all this has but one solution. Craven friends gave the most encouraging account | Unless the patriotic men who will assemble in Philadelphia in August next can do something to save ses. the seasons seem to have been more propitious, the Republic, its ultimate destiny, in the hands especially for the culture of cotton, and we heard of the party which now misgoverns it, is as certain the first that in most cases, and in view of the party which now misgoverns it, is as certain the first that in most cases, it appeared in its worst torm.

> The Late Convention ... Col. Allen's Letter. able to give his letter only a very hasty perusal.-We are now convinced that we did its author injustice in saying that he occupied similar grounds Banking in the last Legislature. Col. Allen does not hold that the local, or municipal law of a conbe shown in that report, but that it continues in

destruction of the Government. This distinction will be readily seen, and we owe it to Col. Allen to make the explanation. We tion of a prevalence of this disease, in the future, is comwill refer to this matter again in a day or two.

ment that may be established, repeals the same.

Convention of the Third Congressional District. At a Convention of the delegates from the different counties of the Third Congressional District convened at

On motion of Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, Thos. A. Norment, Esq. was called to the chair. Mesers. Arch'd Niven, of Anson, and Dan. L. Russell, jr., of Brunswick, were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Russell stated that he

On motion of Mr. Mockery, the call issued by the Nationa Executive Committee for a Union Convention at Phila

delphia, was read. The Convention then proceeded to the election of dele gates, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and Archibald McLean, Esq., of Cumberland, as delegates, and Messrs. Giles Leitch, of Robeson,

and A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, as alternates.
On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be pub On motion of Mr. Morrissey, the Convention adjourned THOS. A. NORMENT, Chair'D.

DAN. L. RUSSELL, Jr. See's. ARCH'D NIVEN, Collecting War Taxes in the South_is it Allow-

The Tailahassee Floridian advises concert of action for the purpose of testing in the United States Courts, the legitimacy of the Federal taxes levied during the war, and now being collected from the Southern States. It denies the rightful-

ness of such collections, and rests upon the case of The United States vs. Rice, reported in 4th Wheaton. Daniel Webster was defendant's counsel, and Judge Story delivered the unanimous opinion The Floridian states the facts as follows. Their

application to the case of the Southern tax-payer

within the Confederate lines during the war, is

Castine, in the State of Maine, and held it until the termination of hostilities, when possession of it was resumed anthority hostile to the United States, goods subject to the payment of revenue taxes under our laws were inthe United States reoccupied it; and our revenue laws were attempted to be enforced against them by seizure. -A bond for the duties was given by the owners, and it was case was made, upon which the decision of the Supreme Court was given. It was contended for the United States that its laws were properly in force there, although the place was at the time held by the British forces in hostiliter could not at the time be enforced there; just as the tax collector now claims that the laws of the United States were in 1862 properly in force in Florida, through the latter being held by a hostile power, said laws could not then be enforced here. See how Judge Story, speaking not alone for himself, but for Judge Marshall and all the other members of that illustrious beench, disposes of

"We are all of the opinion that the claim for duties cannot be sustained. By the conquest and military occupaeignty over that place. The sovereignty of the United the United States could no longer be rightfully enforced there, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remained from to Munich and Dresden, as also the railway and submitted to the conquerors. By the surrender the in- which, by Pardubitz and Brunn, is the great route habitants passed under a temporary allegiance of the Brit- to Vienna-in fact all Bohemia falls into their only, as it chose to recognize and impose. From the nathem, for where there is no protection or allegiance or nto the United States. The subsequent evacuation the enemy, and the resumption of authority by the United

The Court in conclusion, intimate that the case expressively, "the authorities cited at bar, would, have attended her arms, have dispelled this origiif there were any doubt, be decisive of the question. But we think it is too clear to require any aid ning, a number of reverses would have fostered

Election of United States Senators.

The bill which has just passed both Houses of Congress, prescribing the manner in which United States Senators shall hereafter be elected, pro- Prussia has pushed forward her operations, in vides that such election shall take place on the putting 647,000 men under arms, judiciously dissecond Tuesday after the organization of the Legislatures of the several States, by a riva roce vote favorable or avowedly hostile to her policy, and in each House. At meridian of the day following, after to press, attack and beat the enemy on his both Houses shall meet in joint session, and if the own territory. The capture of the Hanoverian same person shall have received a majority of the votes of each House, he shall be declared duly not only been overridden by the Radicals, but it elected; but if the same person shall not have re- The losses sustained by the Austrians in the comceived such majority, the joint assemblage shall bats from the 26th to the 30th June are said to be proceed to choose, by viva voce, vote a person for State. Not only has the Supreme Court been set the office of Senator. In case no choice is made the corps of Clam-Gallas and Gablentz, are deeach day during the session until a Senator shall ly dispersed, while several battalions were deof the Legislature shall be filled on the second Tuesday after the commencement of the session : and vacancies occurring during the session shall be filled on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have notice of such vacancy.

Delegates from the Sixth Congressional District

that the Convention which assembled in that town away by a continuous and deadly discharge whole Rowan, and Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Mecklenburg, as delegates to represent the 6th Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention. with the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, and Jas.

Fourth Congressional District. The Convention for the Fourth District, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, as-

sembled in Raleigh on the 25th inst. Jones Fuller, 1986, of Franklin, presided, and Major Seaton Gales, of Wake, acted as Secretary. killed, wannied and prisoners at least 50,000 Hons. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, and A. H. Ar- men, and as these fights were only preludes rington, of Nash, were selected as the delegates for to the more important one of the 3rd July, we may

Physician of the Small-Pox Hospital, which is complete from October 10th, 1865, to July 7th, 1866. The report will be read with interest, and the ability of Dr. Wood as a phy. ional District, and had with many of them con- which our law-makers have erected in the coun- sician will be recognized. His success in the treatment of this horrible disease bears testimony of his skill as a practitioner. It will be seen by the following report, that 122 have died, 117 of Variola, and 5 of Supervening disea-

We consider this success as very flattering, taking into to give the great news of the day, which perhaps net. Secretary Harlan only being absent. The such horrors have been enacted in our own times. he fact that in most cases, it appeared in its worst form. before the arrival of this letter. The Hospital over which Dr. Wood exercised contromust have been kept in a cleanly condition; but even at its best we know that the patient cannot meet with that In publishing the letter of Col. Wm. A. Allen, attention he would at home, and while laboring under the pire came out last evening with the following anof Duplin, in our issue of the 25th inst., we made influence of a pestilential disease, his life is in jeopardy. In view of these facts, Dr. Wood, although a young phy-

sicians older in years and in experience

	r 10th 1		Ju	y 7		866.	i in	
1 =	Variola. Varioloid.	-	771		Variola.		Died of Super	TOTAL.
Blacks. Whites. Blacks.	Blacks. Whites.	Whites.	Whites.	Whites.	Blacks.	Whites. Blacks.		
The ratio of the five pat	deaths w	as abo	ut 16 f sup	per	cent	um,	exclu	sive

Physician Small Pox Hospital. MARKET CARTS .- The number of Carts and Wagons in market Saturday morning amounted to one hundred and three, including those bringing fish, fowls, &c. This is aging accounts as we had hoped. We heard of Lumberton, on the 25th of July, the following proceedings the greatest number ever known in this market. About a week since we gave the number of Market Carts in town on one day as seventy-eight. As will be seen, there has been an increase since that time of twenty-five. The enterprise shown by the farmers, and their earnest

THOMAS F. WOOD,

pulsory vaccination and re-vaccination,

THE GERMAN WAR.

Our Special European Correspondence.

Paris, 6th July, 1866.

To the Editors of the Journal: We propose giving you, he eafter, detailed accounts of the progress of the great military movements which are now engrossing public attention the world over, and which in their results may materially derange the statu quo ante bellum of monupon the parties actively interested in the struggle. Up to a few days ago, dispatches coming of his French origin. He is now spending a short tory that it was impossible to form any correct every where in Europe, welcomed and made a idea of the successes or reverses of either army, and "lion" of. Mr. Thompson is well known as a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate such men he thinks demonstrated and made a party fail to nominate suc from the confused and conflicting statements of warm-hearted, whole-souled gentleman—he has the journals, every one was at liberty to adduce cause to regret his sojourn in la belle ville. Generpreferences. The first of the important battles has but just arrived, and purposes remaining unfought last week in Bohemia was heralded by Aus- suffering. He, too, will not fail to meet with a trian telegrams as a defeat to their enemies, while cordial reception. The imperial family have not at the same time the Prussian capital celebrated yet left the city in quest of Summer amusement : war, the British authorities took possession of the port of it as a great victory over their s. Later accounts the Emperor, however, intends soon passing a few now place the discomfiture of the Austrians beby the United States. While thus held and governed by yound all question. The last few days have entirely versa! Exhibition in 1867, but an official announcechanged the aspect of affairs, and we know for cer- ment states that it shall surely take place, in spite sesses, trodeced into said port. They were found there when tain that the Austrian army, beaten in almost every of every obstacle. The works of the building are combat, is in full retreat, evacuating Bohemia and making for Moravia. After losing successively, upon a suit by the Government to collect the bond that the last week, the battles of Gitchin, Skalitz, Nachod, Turnau, Hunnerwasser, Munchengraetz and others, the entire available force, under General Benedek, was concentrated near Pardubitz. The conty to the United States and the laws, therefore, of the lat- vergent attack of the two Prussian armies of the Oder and Elbe (the one under the Prince Royal and the other under Prince Frederick Charles) was directed against that force and the great fight came off on Tuesday, 3rd July, at Sadowa, between Josephstadt and Konniggratz. This bloody, terrible battle lasted eight hours, and terminated in the route of the whole Austrian army. The total of the disputing forces of this engagement was tion of Castine, the enemy acquired that firm possession between five and six hundred thousand men, and which enabled im to exercise the fullest rights of sover- the combat was one of the greatest ever delivered in Europe. This victory gives the Prussians possession of Prague and the railways leading there-

> moral effect incalculable. 'Tis well for Prussia prosecute the war so encouragingly begun.-Tis known that her people commenced the contest with the greatest possible reluctance. Now, while the rapid and unchecked occupation of many of the German States by Prussian troops, nal discontent, on the other hand a bad beginit, revived the anti-war party, dissipated the breath of popular favor now being enthusiastically bestowed on the promoters and originators of the war, and, perhaps, proved fatal to her cause, her King and his Minister. Whatever our personal prejudices may be, we can but admire the extraordinary energy and celerity with which tributing that force so as first to take possession of such of the lesser German States as were least army, twenty thousand strong, was a master stroke

Let us again speak of the fights in Bohemia.

between 30,000 and 40,000 men. In these enon the first day, the joint assemblage shall meet clared, by Prussian telegrams, to have been total-Le chosen. Vacancies occurring during the recess stroyed even to the last man. The Prussians used A New Phase in the Resignation Fever_The Seca gun of modern invention, manufactured in their country and heretofore but little, if at all, employed in warfare. This weapon is called in French fusil a aiguille. Of its construction we know nothing, but learn that its efficacy is something wonderful. Besides doing most murderous execution at the enormous distance of seven or eight hundred yards, the rapidity and ease with which it can be loaded, enabled the Prussians to We learn from the Salisbury Old North State, fire five shots to one of the enemy, thus, sweeping long time, and displaying the utmost bravery, were | tial Western influences compelled to retire as best they could. To the superiority of these fusils a aquille the Prussians are indebted for the victory, which, after all, was dearly bought since their losses, too, will number by tens of thousands. As yet no reliable account of the casualties suffered by the belligerents at the battle of Sadowa has appeared, but it may be safely inferred that they were enormous. In four day's fighting last week the two armies lost in look out for a total of the most frightful immensity. The impression which the defeat at Sadowa will Below we give an official report of Dr. Thos. F. Wood, produce at Vienna, is impatiently awaited : the defeats of last week caused great emotion in the Austrain capital; the entire population was in the the knife" be continued at any and every cost .-The people were aroused with indignation at the unaccountable slowness of the Federal army, and out of the 740 patients (white and black,) admitted, only forego all attempt at comment on the various peace rumors now affoat, and also renounce our intention of discussing the Italian question, in order | ing to the members and ex-members of the Cabi-

> CESSION OF VENICE TO FRANCE. The Moniteur, official journal of the French Em-

nouncement: "An important event has just taken place .-After maintaing the honor of his armies in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, according to the ideas 'expressed by the Emperor Napoleon, in his let-"ter addressed 11th June, to his Minister of For-"eign affairs, cedes Venice to the Emperor of the " French, and accepts his mediation to bring about "peace between the belligerents. The Emperor "Napoleon has hastened to respond to this appeal "and has immediately applied to the Kings of "Prussia and Italy, in order to effect an armis-"tice." This news has put all Paris in a jubilee; flags are floating from thousands of windows, the more enthusiastic friends of Italy indulged in the and satisfaction prevails in the commercial world. The Courts of Berlin and Florence have been informed, in the name of the Emperor, of the

discussed to-day, and as these basis will not (ac-The Courts of London and St. Petersburg have equally received notice of the decisions of the Emperor of Austria. 'Tis thought that France

will immediately invite England and Russia to participate in her efforts to give a definite conclusion of peace. Proud Austria has suffered a bitter humiliation, and we cannot believe, after being arranged with Italy, and certain of non-interven-

from all parts of the globe. At a soirce in the Eleventh United States infantry. Grand Hotel a few evenings ago, it was said that no less than eleven different languages were stoken by the guests assembled. Americans are multitudinous, and the Southern element has been considerably augmented by recent arrivals. So far as respectability, intelligence and politesse are concerned, we have a decided advantage over our traveling brethren from Yankeedom, and the Parisians are not slow in making this discovery. Among many ex-Confederate celebrities that we have had the pleasure of meeting lately, we will mention here only the Hon. Jacob Thompson, of archical equilibrium in Europe. At present we Miss., the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and shall confine ourselves to a cursory glance at the General Beauregard. The latter had a private incondition of affairs and their immediate bearing terview with the Emperor, the nature of which we were unable to learn. The French regard the General almost in the light of a compatriot, on account from headquarters were so ridiculously contradictime in London, where he will doubtless be, as conclusions in accordance with his sympathies or al Toombs, after living several months in Cuba, til cured of a bronchial affection from which he is weeks at Vichy. It was believed that the German war would prevent the taking place of the Unigoing bravely on, and will, in all probability, be

completed in time.

The second revolutionary outbreak occuring this year in Spain, has been suppressed, and news from that quarter represent order and tranquility again restored. Many of the captured insurgents have been executed, and others are experiencing all the rigors of Spanish imprisonment, in awaiting their judgment. General Prim, who was sojourning in Parris, set out for Catalonia on the first tidings of the commencement of the insurrection, and has been there waiting to place himself at the head of the movement so soon as it should assume sufficient proportions. He will again be forced to save himself by flight from the

Lord Derby is having the greatest difficulty in forming the British Ministry. Several to whom portfolios were tendered, have declined the honor. and Lord Clarendon refuses to remain longer in the Foreign Office. 'Tis now annouced that the power. We cannot yet estimate the fruits of this new ministy will be entirely tory, and the followture of the case no other lars could be obligatory upon victory; they will doubtless be manifold and their ing persons are mentioned as designated for the several posts: Lord Stanly, Chief of Foreign covereignly, there can be no claim to obedience. that she has been successful from the very onset Office; Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of Exchequer; Castine was, therefore, during this period, as far as re- of the struggle—the good fortunes of her arms Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor; Mr. Henley, spected our revenue laws, to be deemed a foreign port, and goods imported into it by the inhabitants were subject to such duties only as the British Government choose and united every party in a cordial support of the of War; and Stafford Northcote, that of Commeeting of ten thousand reformists was held last Monday in Trafalgar square. Discourses were pronounced in favor of Gladstone and reform; the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, not however, to the detriment of public order. Any interference is too clear to admit of argument—remarking very coupled with a series of brilliant victories which on the part of the police would probably have

produced a riot. The cholera has made its appearance at Amiens. in France, and is at this moment making numerous victims. On Wednesday last, the Empress, obedient to the impulses of her noble and generous heart, and regardless of every danger, left Paris accompanied by a dame d'honneur and visited the unfortunate sufferers in the hospitals of that city. With her own fair hands and kind words of christian encouragement, she ministered to their wants, and afforded them every consolation in her power. We cannot too highly extol this laudable and courageous devotion of her Majesty to the welfare of her people, and we feel sure that the heart of every French citizen will be profoundly touched by this heroic action. Her Majesty, though unexpected was heartily welcomed by the inhabitants of Amiens, and was, on her return to Paris, greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of appreciation and gratitude by a large crowd collected at the railway station

The Americans in Paris celebrated the 4th July in a pic-nic, &c., at the Bois de Boulogne.

THE CABINET.

retary of War wishes to Remain.

The correspondent of the New York Herald. writing on Sunday, gives the following additional particulars in relation to Cabinet matters in Wash- | tions with obstinacy ; they advanced against the

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Cabinet matters begin to assume a new phase, ter leaders and a better cause. according to outside report, and the reformation promised threatens not to be so complete as was battle, when the confusion was beginning to sale at first supposed. The immediate friends of Mr. on the 24th inst., selected Hon. N. Boyden, of regiments of Austrians before they could come Stansbury assert that that gentleman predicated to their regiments, and regiments, or what was sufficiently near to use the bayonet. It was use- his acceptance of the Attorney Generalship upon left of them, were again being united into brig less to combat under such disadvantages and the the restention of Mr. Stanton in the Cabinet, in ades and divisions, gives the loss of the beaten Austrians, after maintaining their ground for a which he was backed by very strong and influen- army as probably more than two-fifths of its whole

THE PRESENT WAR SECRETARY.

Stanton, on being applied to, promised, if re tained, to come out squarely and unequivocally in support of the President's policy. His instructions to General Thomas refusing military interference in the affairs of the Tennessee Legislature are cited as an evidence of this arrangement. It is also positively promised that a letter will shortly appear from Mr. Stanton in reply to Senator Dooittle's circular endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and all the general features of Mr. John

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT HIM.

streets vociferously demanding that war, "war to They allege that he is positively afraid to leave long struggle, lasting the entire day, the mowing the office as yet. I give these statements with the down of whole regiments by the firing of the cue assertion that they are traceable direct to the par- my, the burning of villages, the horrible incident ties interested.

CABINET DINNER PARTY.

Secretary Seward gave a dinner party last even- which the imagination is shocked and saddened

Assault, Attempted Robbery and Stabbing by Highwaymen ... Their Pursuit and Capture... They are Released Penitentiary Convicts.

on the Grove road, about one mile and a half from which a few years since the wisest would have the city limits. An old negro man in the employ pronounced impossible in the Europe of to-day of John Johnson, Esq., was returning from Richmond, where he had been to deliver a load of hay, when three men came from the roadside and, jumping into the wagon, demanded money. The trian battles. The Prussians are flushed with vic negro had none, and proceeded to jump from the tory, and they know that the army of Bohemia wagon, when one of the highwaymen stabbed unaided is in no condition to oppose them. The

blade penetrating through and through. but were pursued by another negro named Adams. point to point until they force it to try its fortune in the employ of Channing Robinson, Esq.-They abandoned the wagon and took refuge in a fields which the campaign of 1809 made so deplo illuminations of their domiciles last evening, rentes of all kinds have gone up astonishingly at the Exchange, and a general feeling of confidence by the negroes, turned out, and being apprised of played even greater arder in the pursuit had it what had happened, surrounded the thicket, and played even greater ardor in the pursuit had i sent a messenger to the nearest military encamp. not been for their own heavy losses and the want ment for reinforcements, and the commanding of of provisions from which all armies suffer. It ficer sent over a squad of twelve men, who entered the thicket, and after a long search succeeded in capturing all three of the robbers. They were in the forenoon of the day before, and the Gencording to an on dil) prejudge any of the ulterior placed in irons and confined in the guardhouse. taken over to camp in custody of the soldiers, Two of the scoundrels were recognized as penitentiary convicts, discharged under the proclamation of the President of the United States.

We presume they will be turned over to the civil courts for trial. We could not learn their up by the Austrian army, and the progress of the names. The condition of the negro stabbed was Prussian legions must be measured by their means not considered dangerous.

We have since learned that the accused were vesterday turned over to Justice Wade, of the county, who committed them to jail for an examiwith Prussia in so pacific a manner as many are vannah, Ga; Richard Darton, Tennessee, and John Ward, Montreal, Canada. They are all redays. leased penitentiary convicts, and are a "plug In this city, at 1 o'cock yesderday morning, Mr. WILis being deserted by the Parisian, pleasure-seek- ugly," desperate cut-throat looking trio of villains. BURN L. TRASK, aged 28 years.

ing monde elegant, and is filling up with foreigners Their capture was effected by a detachment of the

Richmond Examiner, 25th inst. A Conversation with President Johnson, We find the following article in the Boston Commercial. It contains some facts for serious consideration among thinking men :

A Gentleman who had a free conversation with President Johnson, a short time since, informs us that he found him hopeful, in good spirits and unhesitating in the expression of his views. He does not anticipate anything like a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives though the number of representatives of that party will doubtless be considerably increased But he does count confidently on the return of a majority of moderate men, who will be prepared to deal with the people of the South as all honor. able and high minded nations deal with their antagonists after having beaten and disarmed them And in districts and States where the republican cratic candidates will be likely in a majority of cases to be elected over radicals.

The President is unhesitatingly of the opinion that the only safety of the nation lies in a generous and expansive plan of conciliation, and the longer this is delayed the more difficult will it be to bring the North and the South into harmony If the suspicious, tyrannical policy is too long pur sued, the population of the South will become as hostile in time to the North as the people of Ire land are towards England, adding to this evil or hereditary and growing animosity and ability for revenge a hundred fold greater than Ireland pos

In regard to the blacks, the President says they will find work enough, and for many years to come probably better renumeration than any other class of agricultural laborers in the country. The competition of capitalists and land-ownerswill insurgood treatment and good pay from the planters That there will be out no more than there would be at the North were the number of black labor. ers sufficiently numerous to enter into serious rivalry with the white laborers.

The President is confident that nothing can be safely and permanently done in regard to restoring the currency, diminishing taxation, and ex tablishing the prosperity of the country on a sound and enduring basis until representatives from all the States are present in Congress. The idea of legislating for one-third of the population of the country, and passing constitutional amendments without allowing them any voice in the matter, or paying any attention to their wishes, is full of danger, to the future peace and welfare of the nation. They cannot be treated as a subjugated people or as vassal colonies without a germ of hatred being introduced, which will some day or other, though the time may be distant, develop mischief of the most serious character.

With regard to the basis of representation, he denounces this as a mere bugbear. It cannot and it will not be permanently settled until all the States are represented, and no increase in the number of representatives in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves can in any event o cur until the census of 1870 is taken, until which time of course the three-fifths provision is in force under the last census. There is, therefore, ample time to settle this matter between now and 1870 and it is unwise to agitate it until other matter which cannot be delayed are settled.

The President does not admit that he has been inconsistent. He is as much opposed to treason and traitors as ever he was, and for punishing them severely. But there is no treason and no traitors now. The enemy has fully and fairly surrendered and is powerless, and a foe thus situated should be magnanimously treated. A generous and self-reliant warrior always restores his disarm ed enemy his sword and trusts his parole of hon

The idea of muzzling the press and tying the tongues of the people of the South, after the manner of the suspicious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition of the Old World, he denounces as absurd A people should be allowed to grumble who have suffered so much, and they would be unworthy the name of men if they did not respect the brave officers who have suffered with them, and honors ble memory of their gallant dead who sleep on a hundred battle fields around their homes.

The Great Battle of Sadowa_One Hundred Thousand Men Killed and Wounded_Nine Miles of

Slaughter_Sickening Scenes. From the London Times, July 13. Everything that reaches us confirms the believe that in the Sadowa the Austrian army has been

nearly ruined as a military force for the present campaign. The bravery of the men shows forth clearly in every narrative. They held their posideadly fire of the needle-gun with all the devotion of the soldier. As long as they preserved a hope of victory, they fought with a spirit worthy of bet Our correspondent, writing three days after the

side, when the men were finding their way back number. "It may be true," he says, "that 80, 000 men were killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or drowned, and that 150 guns were taken, abandon ed, or thrown into the river on the retreat." Ad ding to these losses the number of men who must have thrown away their arms in the retreat, we must doubt whether 100,000 effective men were to be found in the Army of the North three days af ter the battle.

The retreat was, indeed, melancholy and disatrous. As at Leipsic, we hear of pontoons laden with hundreds swept down the river and over turned with their living cargoes-of artillery and horsemen crashing down upon and through the struggling infantry, jamming them into the nar-Stanton's enemies assert that this arrangement | row roads and hustling them over the bridges in has been brought about in response to the piteous to the waters. In about all that is most horrible appeals of the Secretary of War to be retained .- | in warfare was concentrated into this contest. of a flight through an inundated country, and finally, the long sufferings of the disorganized march that succeeded, form a combination, at

and in a region so near and so familiar. We had heard and read of such fields of slaughter, but they seemed to belong to an age and a state of human character which could never be revived. About sunset, Wednesday evening, a bold and Nine miles of slaughter, ending with the drowning desperate attempt at robbery and murder occurred of a mass of terror-stricken fugitives, are an event Unless the course of hostilities be stayed, there is reason to fear that Sadowa will not be the last though it may remain the most deadly of the Auhim dreadfully in the thigh, with a knife, the army must have lost half its guns, and by far the greater part of its military stores. If they have The fellows in the wagon proceeded to drive off, no other foe before them, they may drive it from in the very suburbs of the capital-perhaps on the

> said that the Prussians fought the battle of Sa down without having tasted food since 11 o'clock erals were loud in their remonstrances against the commissariat. These difficulties, we may assume, still continue. The victualing of so enormous and army is a task almost beyond conception, and insufficiency of supplies means slowness of advance. Bohemia has been already, to a great extent, caten of subsistence.

> > DIED.

At Masonboro' Sound, on Sunday morning, the 22d inst. NATHANIEL MARK, infant son of Thos. H. and Marga rot L. Harding, aged one year, ten months and twenty-one